

he witness Keilly I had some suspicion of which some afterwards a certainty. The former citizens of the Chincheo Islands, Domingo Elias, having obtained a contract, had taken out a permit to employ Chinese tractors not finding a sufficient supply of plant; the process was to employ free labourers, which put him in a position to pay a large expense, and hindered him from moving the men employed agents to collect free labourers. When he died on sending to the Marcedo, I thought that the Chinese would be sent to the Chincheo Islands, but the Government, whilst I was in the Faunaces, at the Chincheo, (verbal *discussions*) between the captain and the witnesses, that party said that, "These Indians are undisciplined, and very untrustworthy, and they are very dangerous, whilst they are destined to be sent to the Chincheo Islands, and they will be well used on that estate." *ases malheures que estas encerras eza los Chincheos* (I do not want him to treat a hard).

Witness: How many years have you been a resident here?

Witness: For the last twelve years.

Witness: I observe that you speak at times at *fin* of the Chincheo Islands.

Witness: I was alluding to the Chincheo Islands and servants (*engages*) working at the rate of five planters a month. They are given a little time to live upon the estate. Give me some details of the treatment of these Chinese.

Witness: I kept a restaurant at the Chincheo for about a year. That rustic business is a horrible sort of thing, and a great affront to a gentleman, and it is a disgrace to the country. I was obliged to close it down, and now I am obliged to dig where the bodies have been placed, and have always given notice to the worst quality for these people, and I feel glad, positively, to get rid of them, and I am glad to see them go. They are very much fit used—about 1000 slaves.

Witness: Is there no representative of the Peruvian Government at the Chincheo?

Witness: There is a governor on the island, but I do not know whether he conceals himself to prevent the ill-treatment which I speak of, or not. I know very certain of the right of doing so. What I mean is that very certain of the ill-treatment there are just as I have stated them to be.

Witness: What are the punishments that are inflicted

They were fledged, and heavily laden, *(ils descend le Jout, on leur met des fers aux pieds)* to be President, to Mr. Ormsmond, the interpreter, to receive the deposition of the witness freely to the satisfaction of Mamoutou now present in the Court. Mr. Ormsmond replied in Tahitian what had just been said, and there was a profound cessation of antipathetic language, natives when they heard what had been said. The next stage of the proceedings was to have an authorized agent for those natives who had been driven from their homes by the great Mercedee, addressed to them on the spot, and, showing cause why damages should be regarded as due to them, to receive their consent. In a legal document, dated the 10th of March 1884 (described in the report of the trial as "consentement des Indes de la partie adverse"), the natives assented to the complaining parties on four points:—

1. Because the natives carried away had been educated, they were only to be employed in the cultivation of sugar, rice, and bread, and not in the service of the natives who hired them so drawn as to leave no open to the natives who were to employ them on any kind of work.
2. Because the natives had no claim to the land, as to where they were to be employed, as they had been told that they should have the option of going back to their country.
3. That was the reason why the natives had been sent to the place of destination of the local Government, and with the exception of the Catholic missionaries, the natives were to be under the control of the local Government, and the natives of the Catholic religion were to be under the control of the Catholic missionaries.
4. That the natives were to be under the control of the local Government, and the natives of the Catholic religion were to be under the control of the Catholic missionaries.

And forward for damages, those parties having been carried forward for the purpose of offering them a gratuitous passage to the place of destination. The natives, however, were not the reasons which argued the guilt of Captain Knap and Gracie, acting under the directions of the great Mercedee, and it proved that the owners of the ship ought to be made responsible for the loss of the ship under article 1384 of the Code Napoleon, and

[illegible]

family," no man can have been concerned in it, a matter without receiving the imprint of the public body, and the responsibility of the nation which may be entertained as to this strange action, an opinion which, for my part I have felt as a daily responsibility, since the time that I have been called upon to take the oath of office, and the responsibility of my clients are concerned, only to consider whether the accused have done against them, they have not received within the limits of the law, and they have not exceeded those limits; in word, under the damages sustained by the Polytechnics whom I must not do originate in an offence imputable to the accused. If you desire to know the truth, it is evident that they ought to be compelled to make amends for their wrong doing. It is on these grounds that I request you to place before the commission this case, and to have it before you before you leave you.

On the opening of the Court on the 14th of March, the Deputy Public Prosecutor called the attention of the Tribunal to the perjury of the witness Broelski, who was charged by the Minister of the Interior to be a big witness. He had declared that he did not know that the accused when the captain of the *Nerodov* was sent to the *Fort de St. Pierre*, and the Minister of the Interior, however, of the American Consul had proved that he saw that those Islanders were actually destined to be sent to work on the works for the extraction of guano, and the Deputy Public Prosecutor asked the Tribunal that the Court would deal with the man Broelski notwithstanding Article of the Code of Maritime Justice.

With witness Broelski was immediately placed in arrest.

The Deputy Public Prosecutor addressed the Court in the prosecution at a great length, urging the police officers, the witnesses and the accused, and the witnesses, the witnesses, the witnesses and Knapp, and against Knapp, the accused. The learned audience laid down the law in the case, and concluded by demanding that the man Broelski be condemned to the *terza* for ten years' hard labour (*terza annata de carceri forese*), and that they should

[illegible]

and Unibac and Knapp, and the representative of the
andet were declared, moreover, to be responsible for all
ts and charges in the case. The owners of the Maracaibo
re also declared to be responsible for the acts of their
ente, and the ship was ordered to be sold.

CHINA, BOLLINGTON, Register-Examiner

Cuthbert's extensive haul in the open Dock, and

construction
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19	12	6
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220	14	1
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57	17	1
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087	13	1
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799	17	4
739	3	0
304	1	10
192	14	0
180	18	3
181	4	4
82	9	10
267	13	0
90	6	0
300	0	3
008	9	3
502	6	0

REMARKS:

1

COLONIAL EXPERIENCES OF YOUNG IRELAND.

WE have received "A Letter from the Hon. THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, President of the Executive Council of Canada, to the Hon. CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY, Minister of Public Lands in Victoria," on the American Revolution. The author was a colleague of Mr. Duffy in the political agitations of Ireland and of the Nation, and as members of the Young Ireland party, the utter failure and ruin which ensued on the attempt to revolutionize Ireland gave a new turn to their career, and after thirty years' study they are both, if not changed in their leading principles, disposed to modify their application. Time itself generally modifies opinion, and as men grow older they are commonly less enthusiastic for an idea, and more just to men. They learn that the forms of national life, the relation of parties to each other, even their mutual injuries and alternative vengeance, are much less the result of their individual qualities than of their situation and antecedents. They learn to look at the factions of their day, and even their condition as a people, as the consequences chiefly of principles and passions, which a remote ancestry left to their children, together with their houses, their orchards, their roads, and their ports. Both of these gentlemen, we may imagine, have derived some advantage from a residence in the colonies. They have shared the cares with the sweets of office, and have learned many practical lessons in government. We imagine that they would neither of them find themselves much at home could they be transferred to their old circles, and were they expected to repeat the literature of the old Nation. Much that would have seemed rational and true would now appear full of grimace and exaggeration. They could not forget that there are many things which are ascribed to bad government which are really due to the ignorance, passion, and intolerance of the people, and that it is only by slow degrees that the character of a nation can be modified, and inveterate evils eradicated. Mr. M'GEE, however, has had the further advantage of living near the Great Republic, and surveying its institutions in their practical working. We should suppose there was a time when Mr. M'GEE was both republican and democratic—words often confounded but having a very different import. A republic may be monarchical in its general constitution, and nothing may be required to complete it but a king. But a democracy is the rule of the State by the masses, untempered by any moderating or restraining influence. According to Mr. M'GEE, the American system has descended from the higher to the lower level; and this has been effected not by the slow operation of ages, but with the rapidity of a fall. We can easily credit that under an unpopular king, such as GEORGE IV., selfish and sensual—a mind prone to study the theory of government rather as a science than as a question of history, would sigh for a regime where the moneyed intellects and purest patriots should have dominion, where none should be so high as to lose a sense of their responsibility. But this theory melts away before experience. Fancy the honest Republican thrown into a caucus, a mass meeting, among stump orators!—fancy him brought into a direct contact with log rollers in the Congress, and place-hunters and contractors out of it!—fancy him conversing with the new batch of generals, or the impudent fraternity of editors!—fancy that he finds himself not in the presence of one of those fine old historic republicans, full of dignity and patriotism, of taste and literature—if any such indeed did ever exist—but among those caricatures of statesmen and generals, and who can be amazed at the total overthrow of all his ideas of the possible, and a revulsion in favour of the established Governments of which he saw only the defects when he saw them alone? This seems to have been the effect of observation and experience on Mr. M'GEE. In the warmth of his young enthusiasm democracy appears to have been the idol of his soul, because she was, so he thought, pure, just, compassionate, free;—but as he approached nearer he found her freedom licentious, her bloom but paint daubs, and her gay robes all blood. We cannot say anything alleged upon the working of American institutions by Mr. M'GEE is new to us. We have seen the same facts stated fifty times, but there is something impressive in the source of this testimony. It comes from one of O'CONNELL'S "Hereditary bondsmen," an ally of SMITH O'BRIEN and O'MEAGHER of the sword; and if we should regard him as a corrupt witness, we cannot impeach his evidence as wanting in intelligence or precision.

There is one fact, however, which must impress many of his countrymen—his statement of the prevailing feeling of the Americans towards foreigners, and especially Irishmen. This he declares is contempt, and yet the Government of America is under foreign influence. The Irish especially have a great share in its conduct; the armies consist largely of this nation, and New York was a few years ago, if not now, in their hands. "The most unpopular man," says Mr. M'GEE—that is, the man against whom suspicion is most easily aroused in the United States,—is the Englishman; but let me assure you neither the Cockney nor Yorkshireman is regarded with contempt; that sentiment is reserved almost invariably for the Irish and Dutch, as the Germans generally are called. Some of our old friends are falling into the error, so often repeated, and so bitterly repented in the past history of our Fatherland, of fancying they have a sure ally abroad, when in truth they have no such reliance. Very sincere friends and well-wishers among the Americans the Irish people, no doubt, have; but there is, or ever was, any such thing as a national American sentiment more friendly to Ireland than Italy, or Egypt, or Russia, or Japan, I do not believe. Our friends at home, however unpleasant the truth, cannot, for their own sakes, learn it too soon. We are thus enabled to comprehend, in part, how it happens that the Irish in Canada, while they have no sympathy with the South as a slave power, cannot see any advantage in union with the North. They are, in Canada, under the shadow of a grand old Government, which has been sometimes unjust and oppressive, but is neither petty nor vain; and they have an effectual defence against that most vexatious of all forms of domination which is exercised by the tyranny of an irresponsible majority. It is thus that the "Know-nothingism" of Young America has sobered the republican aspirations of Young Ireland.

While, however, we read these lessons of practical experience with peculiar interest, it is not safe to trust all the conclusions it may appear to suggest. A patient enquirer will find himself led from the institutions to the history of America, and he will ask whether the development of its peculiar national life is the result of its inevitable conditions. We advise our readers not to be too rash in their judgment of the present unfavour-

able aspects of the United States, but to call to mind their origin and history. They were originally republics—every one as much so as our municipalities are. They could not be subordinate, for there was no common tie or unquestionable superiority. They were founded by the persecuted, or outcast, or destitute of the old world—for the fortunate and happy have rarely emigrated; they subdued with courage the wilderness, and grew up into nations, but they never had "conscript fathers" or heroic leaders, or great chiefs. They had one task, the creation of material wealth, and they performed it with unexampled success. Besides this, millions of foreigners have been poured out from all the countries of Europe, full of acerbity and jealousy, prepared to contest everything, and to pull down everything which could offer the slightest chance of becoming an incorporated superiority. When we complain of the character of the American institutions, we should take into account the history of the last eighty years, and not less the fixed principles of human nature. Man never yields more to his fellow man than he thinks consistent with his own personal well-being. Englishmen are indebted to the manner in which their national life has been developed for its peculiar felicity, but can this be repeated? We doubt it. The tie is broken which cast the British Constitution; this itself may be destroyed by the changes which are passing over all nations,—which, may Heaven prevent!—but it can never be reproduced. America may become the theatre of a military power, or rather of many; but we have been greatly deceived if it can ever be a constitutional kingdom. Let us keep then to the Old Ship, and woe to the man that would "cut the painter."

(Sydney Morning Herald, July 30.)

NEW ZEALAND—THE WAR.

THE accounts recently received from New Zealand show that a war is begun which, if managed with firmness and perseverance, will finally determine the question of British sovereignty in those islands. We need not urge what we are sure every humane person will recommend—that in the prosecution of this war the ultimate welfare of the natives should be a prominent consideration. The moment we discern in the settlers a disposition to aggravate the position, or to grasp at advantages not fairly their due, our good wishes will forsake them, and recur to what we may say are their natural channels—a deep sympathy with the native races and a chronic jealousy of the policy of colonialists. It is because we have failed to discern anything in the proceedings of the people of New Zealand warranting a suspicion of their humanity or justice, that they have commanded our sympathy. It is because we are profoundly convinced that the ascendancy of British power is essential to the preservation of the natives, as well as to the progress of the colony, that we have always regretted the hesitation and indecision of Government. Its arm has been paralysed by its original benevolence and Christian, but which, intruding beyond their proper sphere and regarding the state of facts, have become really sources of weakness, and finally of alienation. Ever since the late differences occurred we have felt it our duty to support the policy of Governor BROWN, who laid down one or two clear principles; first, that he would not permit the natives to violate the law within the municipal governments of New Zealand; second, that he would not allow any power to interfere between the owners of land and the colonialists perpetually to prevent their purchasing what was necessary for the progress of colonisation—that is to say, he would not permit a policy which was essentially anti-British and unknown in any other part of the empire to be enforced by the threats of a distant tribe, intoxicated with the notion of superseding the sovereignty of England.

It is of little consequence what opinion may be formed as to the military measures taken by the late Commanders in New Zealand. It is perfectly clear that for military purposes they were of very little avail. They did not strike awe into the minds of the natives. They did not effect their submission. They did not recover their spoil. They did not secure the punishment of a single individual. They did not discourage future conspiracies. They left to the natives the full power to provide arms and ammunition for future purposes; and after attempts at conciliation, which when impossible are imbecile and disastrous, the natives are more resolute than ever. It will cost England much to recover the ground once abandoned, when law and order ceased to be the watchword of the British, and became the stalking horse of the natives and their friends.

The thing, we presume, now has come to the point when this foolish policy will be abandoned. One encouraging sign is the retention of General CAMERON, who has shown himself to possess the sentiments of a soldier, and who seems to have impressed both the colonialists and the military with an idea of his ability and courage. We do not expect of him any rash movements to effect what must be a work of time. His first duty is to spare the lives of his soldiers so far as is compatible with the ultimate accomplishment of his mission. The British Government have at length come to understand the question in its true bearings, and of course its organs are framing their oracles according to the new inspiration. An expense of £300,000 a year ought to show its fruits. It is ridiculous to imagine that an army will be kept at New Zealand indefinitely, and that the natives will be allowed to choose their own time and mode of disturbing the public peace, keeping the whole country in a state of chronic agitation and distress, discouraging colonization, and retarding the settlement of the country.

To have such a force to overawe such a people, considering their numbers and circumstances, in a country where everything possible has been done to civilize and elevate them, is a burden which ought not to be prolonged beyond a possible termination. It is very probable that there are interests in New Zealand that would delight in the continuance of war, for so large a commissariat must be profitable to some; but the feelings and views of this small class are not to be taken as representative of the general temper, and we presume that the most cordial assistance will be given by the colonialists to the measures of General CAMERON now that they are shown to be animated by a British spirit and point to a reasonable end. The experience of the world has proved that vigour and resolution are essential in war—that the most humane policy is that which is most thorough and effective. If some great success shall prove to the New Zealanders that they have no chance of ultimate conquest, they will, like all other human beings, realise the force of necessity and act upon it. It is said, no doubt, by those who have magnified their character in order to cover their wrong-doing, that they will die rather than submit. We believe no such thing. In

their own native was this was not the course of things prior to the occupation of the country. They often held large numbers of their brethren in slavery as the prize of their clubs and spears, and these submitted with uncommon patience and resignation to what seemed their inevitable fate. Even WIREMU KINGI and his tribe owe their erect position entirely to the protection of the English power, which found them in slavery, and by fostering gave them the rank and status of freedom. They have returned evil for good, but they are nevertheless a proof that the New Zealanders, like other men, do not die in order to escape subjection, especially when that subjection will simply mean an obedience to the law, and the security of their lives and property is its reward.

The time is not come fairly to go into the history of the last five or six years, or to judge of parties who have contributed to the present situation. There is a new era, however, opened by the delegation to the colonialists of the entire government of their country, subject only to the constitutional control of the QUEEN. The laws which they find necessary for the public good will probably never be rejected by the Crown, unless on the face of them they are unjust to the native race. England has paid very dearly for a protectorate conceived in a generous spirit, perhaps not wholly unnecessary, but encumbered with local difficulties and interests of a most embarrassing nature. That sort of protectorate she has now overthrown. It is admitted that communities of Englishmen are not likely to exercise a tyranny by common consent, and that there will be found in New Zealand a powerful party, whose philanthropy will be always on the alert to discover and repress every attempt to invade the rights of the native people. Whenever peace is restored, and justice is done to the settlers, we shall afford to this party every assistance in our power, because, although we imagine that they have been greatly mistaken and in many respects are answerable for the mischief which will cost England so large a sacrifice of money and men, they have erred rather from too narrow views than from any corrupt or selfish design.

(Sydney Morning Herald, July 16.)

NEW ZEALAND—POLICY OF ENGLAND.

IN a late issue we published a dispatch from the Duke of Newcastle to Sir GEORGE GREY, Governor of New Zealand, which was laid before Parliament a day or two before the mail left Europe. This dispatch contains an exposition of the policy of the Home Government meant to be final. The course of affairs in New Zealand has been constantly embarrassed by the double object of the Home Government—to permit the colonialists constitutional discretion in local affairs, and yet to retain for the Crown such powers as should mediate effectually between the two races; whose interests, real or imaginary, so often clash. As the great cause of strife in colonies has ever been the land question, the Crown interposed between the colonialist and native, and exclusively managed the purchase of territory. This, of course, destroyed open competition for land, and reduced its price. Thus, while the Home Government prevented those quarrels which must have resulted from the direct relations of the Chiefs with purchasers, it created a source of growing discontent in another direction; for the Crown purchased land at a few shillings an acre, and sold it for pounds. Europeans know, indeed, that the value of land was enhanced almost in this proportion by colonization, and that the natives really obtained a full equivalent for the intrinsic worth of what they sold; but the settlers would not comprehend this explanation, and held themselves to be cheated. The concession of responsible government aggravated the difficulties of Government. A native secretary and department was subject to the control of the Governor, who was entitled and sometimes, perhaps, bound to disregard the advice of his Ministers. This anomalous position could not be maintained, and it became apparent to both Governor BROWN and his successor Sir GEORGE GREY that a native Government, drawing its support from the general Treasury but independent of the Assembly, must lead to endless embarrassment. This, doubtless, has led to the reconsideration of the whole subject.

The Duke attempted to fasten on the colonialists the responsibility of native wars, and gave too much sanction to the imputations, which in the state of facts is most wanton and scandalous, that the settlers have produced all the difficulties. These are due partly, perhaps most largely, to the inevitable collisions of distinct races, and partly to the mode of meeting them adopted by the Crown. The absurdity of supposing that a few colonialists could dispense with Imperial protection, while forbidding them to take any step effective for defence, but under Imperial direction and control, is too flagrant to argue. The first colonialists went to New Zealand without the sanction of the Crown, and proposed to establish an independent State. This led to the acceptance of the Sovereignty by Great Britain, and prevented this grand colony from passing, as it would have done shortly, into the hands of France. To treat the question of defence and government, as if it was one of municipal obligation—to seize the power, to overthrow all the territorial rights acquired by settlers, and require the submission of all Europeans to the Imperial flag, were probably politic acts, and in the circumstances fully justified; but they carried with them the obligations and the cost of government to England. The present inhabitants have no interest beyond their own purchased property, not common to all the subjects of Great Britain, and who have all an equal power to acquire its possession.

The Duke has, however, recognised an important fact, often asserted but disputed, that the natives have never properly understood or admitted their position as subjects. This is true, but it is also true that they have had all the rights, when they have thought proper to claim them, which that relation could confer. The last war arose from this state of things, and the land quarrel about Waitara was a mere pretext. This was clearly proved by the answer of KINGI to Sir GEORGE GREY so late as 1863, when he stated that he refused the "investigation" proposed by Sir GEORGE GREY, because "they fought to prevent the extension of the English race." On the other hand the owner of Waitara wished for the investigation of title, because he wished for the protection of English law. This notion of the quarrel being a land quarrel, and not one of sovereignty, is now exploded, and even Sir GEORGE GREY will hardly admit it after his threats of confiscation consequent on the massacre of our brave soldiers.

The value of the DUKE'S dispatch is not in its historical statements, but in its decisions. He, we are glad to see, declares that the Crown never proposed to withdraw troops, or to enforce the cost of their support, which consisted in 1863 of £350,000 annually, for 5500 officers and men. It is quite clear, since a demand has been recently made for our small force, that there are

not more than enough. It would be of course ridiculous to imagine that the settlers on the Middle Island could pay for such a force. There is, however, in store a long controversy which colonialists will have to maintain, to resist latest charges on account of this army. While they may recognise all fair claims at once, they may very properly refuse to bear the cost of a war made by, and in defence of, British authority, and to preserve to the Empire one of its noblest possessions.

The dispatch seems to allow the colony to treat the natives in their real character of persons who are only nominally subject to the Crown. The attempts at their civilization by law will probably be abandoned in the native districts; and they will be compelled to be subject to the same control as the British subjects whenever they come within the European territory. This will render necessary their subjection as landowners to the equal operation of municipal law when they are established among the British people. The DUKE has expressed his determination to release the Governor from all special control in native affairs. Hitherto he was responsible for administrative acts to the DUKE. He might consult with his Ministers, but was not bound to do so, much less violent to resist. It is clear that these Ministers will not attempt to rule a people whom they cannot subvert, and the course hereafter will be to treat the natives beyond the pale as enemies in war, and friends in peace. They will, if the colony be attacked, be resisted with all its force, and when they are beaten they will be driven back, until the conflict of the races terminates by the undisputed ascendancy of the white population. The DUKE has very properly left Sir GEORGE GREY to the ordinary action of responsible government; but he has not left him without the official obligations which bound his predecessor to protect the settlers, and which, in time, may bind him to protect the natives. The colony might be exasperated to a policy essentially anti-British and inhuman. It might wage a war of extermination, occupy land by violence, and generally treat the natives with injustice. He would treat in such a case be expected to resist. But we anticipate nothing of the kind. We expect that the government of New Zealand by the colonialists will facilitate the constitutional control of the Crown. The first step will be to define the circle within which all natives and Europeans shall be subject to one law—to establish on the borders military colonies—to prevent the incursions of the natives who may refuse to acknowledge the English law and live beyond the line of the colony. A few years will render everything easy by the mere force of numbers. The colonialists will doubtless put down with decision that part of the white population who encourage the lawlessness of the Maories, and will give every encouragement to all who seek their civilization. The natives are too powerful and high-spirited to be oppressed, but hitherto they have been the oppressors.

(Sydney Morning Herald, July 16.)

THE REVENUE.

THE following is an abstract of the gross produce of the Revenue of New South Wales in the undermentioned periods, ended June 30, 1863, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year.

	1861-2.		1862-3.	
	Sept. 1861.	June 1862.	Sept. 1862.	June 1863.
September	£427,058	£431,644	increase	£4,586
December	496,157	438,496	decrease	57,661
March	369,379	349,154	decrease	20,225
June	403,523	467,229	increase	64,006

The year .. £1,596,117 £1,686,523 increase £90,106

The increase of the first of these four periods is not much above one per cent.; that of the second is nearly eleven per cent. Then comes a falling off, in the March quarter, at the rate of about six per cent., followed by the bold reaction, in the quarter just expired, of more than £64,000 of increase, or sixteen per cent. The result for the whole twelvemonth is a net addition to the public income from all sources of £90,000, something above five and a half per cent.

The several sources of these aggregate amounts may be classified as follows:—

	1861-2.		1862-3.	
	Sept. 1861.	June 1862.	Sept. 1862.	June 1863.
Customs	£138,701	£143,974	increase	£5,273
Distillation	8,342	7,610	decrease	732
Gold	24,962	14,997	decrease	9,965
Land	10,298	8,229	decrease	2,069
Land	134,890	120,668	decrease	14,222
Post Office	15,998	13,790	decrease	2,208
Licences	9,162	5,574	decrease	3,588
Railways	28,612	24,867	decrease	3,745
Telegraphs	6,613	6,229	decrease	384
Other heads	39,363	54,622	increase	15,259

Totals .. £431,644 £438,496 £438,154 £467,930

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Post Office	15,998	13,790	decrease	2,208
Licences	9,162	5,574	decrease	3,588
Railways	28,612	24,867	decrease	3,745
Telegraphs	6,613	6,229	decrease	384
Other heads	39,363	54,622	increase	15,259

Totals .. £427,058 £438,496 £438,154 £467,930

	1861-2.		1862-3.	
	Sept. 1861.	June 1862.	Sept. 1862.	June 1863.
Customs	£138,701	£143,974	increase	£5,273
Distillation	8,342	7,610	decrease	732
Gold	24,962	14,997	decrease	9,965
Land	10,298	8,229	decrease	2,069
Land	134,890	120,668	decrease	14,222
Post Office	15,998	13,790	decrease	2,208
Licences	9,162	5,574	decrease	3,588
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Totals .. £427,058 £438,496 £438,154 £467,930

Net increase .. £64,406 Net increase £90,107

The increase in Customs is greater for the quarter than for the year. The quarter's is in the large ratio of 32 per cent.; the year's only 8 per cent.

The produce of duty on spirits distilled in the colony has also a higher increase for the quarter than for the year.

The gold revenue and the Mint receipts have a heavier decrease for the quarter than for the year.

On the other hand, the land revenue has a small decrease for the quarter, and the heavy

one for the year of £40,000, or about 9 per cent.

The Post Office has advanced at the rate of 11 per cent. on the quarter, and nearly 13 per cent. on the year.

The railways and the electric telegraphs are making great financial progress. Railways show a year's increase of £22,938, upwards of 27 per cent.; electric telegraphs £7578, upwards of 36 per cent.

The following table exhibits the amount of revenue derived from each head of Customs, in the quarter and in the year.

	1861-2.		1862-3.	
	Sept. 1861.	June 1862.	Sept. 1862.	June 1863.
Spirits	£22,668	£14,392	decrease	£8,276
Wine	8,998	16,516	increase	7,518
Ale and beer	1,686	4,039	increase	2,353
Tobacco	22,345	24,793	increase	2,448
Tea	12,487	37,570	increase	25,083
Sugar	28,377	23,315	decrease	5,062
Coffee	2,348	3,047	increase	699
Opium	1,918	2,064	increase	146

On spirits, wine, and malt liquor there is increase both in the quarter and in the year. The revenue derived from these three beverages during the past quarter exceeded the amount received in the corresponding part of last year by £32,300, more than 31 per cent. The amount derived from them during the twelvemonth ended 30th June of the present year exceeded the amount received during the preceding twelvemonth by £39,456, about 10 per cent.

The component parts of the land revenue for the quarters and the years exhibit the following comparative results:—

	1861-2.		1862-3.	
	Sept. 1861.	June 1862.	Sept. 1862.	June 1863.
Sales of land	£38,502	£42,465	increase	£3,963
Rents of land	7,213	2,316	decrease	4,897
Rentals	5,688	386	decrease	5,302
Other heads	1,385	1,899	increase	514

On the quarter the land sales show a small increase; on the year the large decrease of £67,520, or 26 per cent. Rents for pastoral purposes and assessments on runs, on the contrary, have decreased on the quarter and increase on the year.

The following is a condensed classification of the whole revenue for the corresponding quarters:—

	1861-2.		1862-3.	
	Sept. 1861.	June 1862.	Sept. 1862.	June 1863.
I. Liquors (a)	£102,769	£121,856	increase	£19,087
II. Tobacco (b)	24,263	26,857	increase	2,594
III. Tea and Sugar (c)	43,563	63,584	increase	20,021
IV. Gold (d)	24,263	14,997	decrease	9,266
V. Land	11,188	46,956	increase	35,768
VI. Communication (e)	43,719	51,469	increase	7,750
VII. Sundry	41,793	60,855	increase	19,062

Totals .. £403,523 £467,930 £467,930

Forty-five per cent. nearly one-half, of the whole amount received into our Treasury during the past quarter, was derived from liquors; fourteen per cent. from tea and sugar. The proportional amount obtained from land was one-tenth, less by three per cent. than in the corresponding quarter of last year.

(a) Liquors include spirits, wine, ale and beer, colonial distillation, and vendue spirits.
(b) Tobacco, including opium.
(c) Tea and sugar, including coffee.
(d) Gold, including the Mint.
(e) Communication comprises Post Office, Railways, and Electric Telegraphs.

THE QUARTER'S BIRTH

of the public money, when he threw it up in disgust at the treatment he received at the hands of the New Plymouth constables. Like Jerusalem, when he was laid, he kicked; and he was placed in a cage in New Plymouth lock-up—report says, most uncomfortable quarters at the best of times. Hapuna could release vengeance on the white race, who had made him a slave, or as he more forcibly put it, "he kicked his back." Since then he has kept out of town and out of the hands of the law. Now he has declared himself the enemy of the British supremacy against which he so recently waged open war.

Hapuna has sent in a written declaration of war, and a challenge to the troops and settlers to come out and fight him.

He states that he means to renew hostilities on the Waitara. Colonel Warren has taken precautionary measures for keeping the country open around Bell Black-house and thence to New Plymouth. The mounted corps in garrison, under Captain Mercer, R.A., and Lieutenants Rait and Pickard, were ordered to execute this duty.

I have not been able to procure a copy of this singular document, which is signed, "Hapuna, the General of the Maories." It is a paper that he means to fight, and if necessary, will occupy the settlers' land around the Bell Black-house, that he will fight in the light of the sun, and will "show his body" in which case, he is the strongest and his body will be better kept out of sight in the present.

This message created a deal of excitement in town. Colonel Warren, R.A., seconded by the Brigade Major, Black-house and thence to New Plymouth. The mounted corps in garrison, under Captain Mercer, R.A., and Lieutenants Rait and Pickard, were ordered to execute this duty.

The sun was nearly setting when we came to the Bell-black-house. From this position an unriveted view of a rich and inviting district is obtained. Indeed, the only way to see the country is to go to the Bell-black-house, and see the Maories, who are now in the utmost and their body will be better kept out of sight in the present.

There were only 100 men in the Okaia, the greater strength being at Tataru, engaged in dismantling it and removing stores.

It is stated that the natives were so near that grape shot was used against them. The firing was directed on the town owing to the wind, which blew south-easterly.

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practice was excellent. Now a shell was sent into the bush where it was possible another might be lurking. At another time the projectile was directed against the long line of palisading in front of the bush, where I first saw the native coast disappear, and a practicable breach was effected. Sometimes the shell went into the palisading without touching it, and exploded inside. The natives had evidently studied how best to neutralise the effect of our gunnery in the addition to the palisading, which were different from the first constructed portions. In the additions, the stakes were placed so far apart as to stop the entrance of a man, but distant enough to allow a shell or a bullet to pass between them, and the natives justified their expectations, but they do not seem to have calculated upon the deadly eccentricities of a live Armstrong shell when it got inside their works.

The practice lasted for an hour, four rounds having been fired at ranges varying from 1800 to 2200 yards. Every shell told. Having seen the extraordinary precision of the Armstrong gun practice at Point Chevalier, I was prepared to anticipate what really did occur—the uttering and destructive effect of the projectile. The guns were in charge of Lieutenants Rait and Pickard of the C Battery, and Lieutenant Lacombe of the 12th Brigade.

The natives deserted their posts, and took to the neighbouring hills with an amazing rapidity, and evidently do not dispute our long range.

When the force retired, the fern was lit by the troops, and immediately afterwards answering fire was lighted by the natives on distant parts of the spurs. Signal fire was lighted by them when the expedition reached the high ground close to Omata in its way out.

The natives held a position which it would be worse than useless to storm. If taken, it could not give us one bit more command of the country than we have already, and to be held must be occupied as a permanent post. To do this would absorb the most valuable of our resources for the colony, and would be exposed to excessive annoyance from the natives in the contiguous and commanding bush. The only thing, therefore, to do with this place was to take a shell or two into it now and then, and to keep the natives from coming near it.

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your to dispel it. On the 11th June there was a total of 1878 rank and file, of all corps and departments. These are disposed of as follows:—New Plymouth, 800 rank and file, Poutouk, 152, Okaia, 222, but a raimaka, 198. These come of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 4th Regiment, 5th Regiment, 6th Regiment, 7th Regiment, Transport Corps, &c. It should be remembered, however, that this return makes no account of the sick and wounded, and of the other duties, added to the artillery, engineers, and transport corps, would leave about 450 infantry available as an expeditionary force against the hostile natives. It is true the attacking column of the 11th June was stronger than this, consisting altogether of 650 men, but drafts were made by order of the General, from the three southern positions of Poutouk, Okaia, and Tataru, as the column proceeded to the scene of action, and the 11th June was a mounted corps, and have been divided into two troops. One troop is stationed at Fort Murray, a short distance from the town on the south, and in communication with the 11th June, and the other is at the north of Fort Murray, overlooking the roadstead and landing place where the second troop is stationed. On Mount Elliott is the flagstaff and magazine. The artillery have made themselves as comfortable as possible at Fort Murray, and the animals are in good condition. The men, as I have said, are engaged in other duties, added to the Armstrong guns and provisions, on the morning of the 11th, looked in excellent health and spirits. There would at all times be available for service in a suitable country, a force of about 100 soldiers.

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July 2nd.

I have learned to-day the particulars of yesterday's fight. The Okaia was destroyed, and took possession of the Bell-black-house. The troops burned the wharves, but the dock was left untouched.

The natives fired a few shots on the troops coming up the river, followed by another mounted company, a short time afterwards, who announced that an attack on our position had really been made by the Maories.

There were only

ago. Capacity 100,000 to 120,000 sheep. Improvements first-class.

R WALLACH, 133, Lower George-street.
Sydney, 1st July, 1863.
STOCKHOLM TAB.—A parcel now landing and on
SALE by WOLPEN, BROTHERS, New Pitt-street.
PIANOS.—H. MARSHALL, 10, Church-hill and
 Belmains, **SALE or HIRE.** Tuning and repairing, &c.

MENT comprises table, dessert knives, carvers, steels, etc., and every variety of PLATED WARE; dish covers, in sets; forks, spoons, decanter and cruet stands, salt salvers of all sizes and elegant designs, knife rests, etc., etc. There are also offered feeders and fire-irons of the latest patterns, together with many other articles of domestic use and luxury.

In the CHINA and GLASS DEPARTMENTS are DINNER, DESSERT, TEA, COFFEE, and other SERVICES; CUT GLASS DECANTERS, GOBLETs, WINE GLASSES, CRUETS, SALTS, etc., etc.

An inspection of the extensive Show-rooms in every de-

PARENIP, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, Brocoli, Onion, Turnip, Radish, Lettuce, Cress, Mustard, Parsley, Capsicum, Tomato, Spinach, Cucumber, Melon, and six packets choice Flower Seeds for 21s., at LAW, SOMMER, and CO.'s, wholesale and retail seedsmen, 260, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

KEROSENE. Comet brand, in 2½ and 4 gallon tins, with nozzle and handle. A splendid assortment of Kerosene Lamps. Also, a well-assorted stock of Iron-mongery and Tinware.

W. FOY, 16 and 18, Hunter-str-st.

R ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Oil colours of every description always on SALE, 170, Pitt-street.

R ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhanging by the case, from 4d per roll. 170, Pitt-street.

F FOR SALE, an excellent milch GOAT, just kidded. Apply at Mrs. JACKSON'S, William-street, Rotherham, back of Fitzroy-terrace.

F FOR SALE, two good HOUSES and SHOPS, together or separate, in the heart of Sydney. Apply

Ex —, to Melbourne.
THIS DAY, Sat, at 11 o'clock.
Joshua Joseph and Son's Manufacture.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have
received instructions to sell by auction, at
their New Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
57 packages boots and shoes, all more or less damaged,
almost all cashmere goods.

at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 29th July.
That extensive and very valuable premises known as the
WOOLPACK INN,
situate in GEORGE-STREET, close to the corner
of CAMPBELL-STREET, and very near to the
HAYMARKET.
Full particulars of which will be advertised in a separate
day's paper.
The attention of capitalists and others is directed to
the disposal of the above property, which is now in the
possession of the late owner, and which, from its situation and
first-class business position, would prove a most profitable
investment.

NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION

WANTED, A DAILY GOVERNESS, capable of imparting a sound English Education, with music. Apply by letter to Mrs. TARKING, 350, Georgetown.

WANTED, to purchase from 5 to 10 Acres of LAND, with or without buildings, in the vicinity of Georgetown or Ashfield. Address J. A. H. Ashfield Office.

WANTED, to rent a HOUSE of 6 or 8 rooms, with garden, paddock, &c., at Ashfield or barrow. Address, J. H. H. Office.

WANTED, SPOKES and SHAFTS, in any quantity. NEVER, wheelwright, 505, Good-street, and 1061, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, to purchase or rent good-sized HOUSES, COTTAGE, with garden. Address HENRY HOWARD Office.

WANTED, for the country, three good FARMER MEN; also a BOY. ROBERT CAMPBELL, Commercial stores, 101, Sussex-street.

WANTED for London, Uniforms and second-hand Clothes, at SIMMONS', 400, Pitt-street.

WANTED, A GIRL, to cook and wash. Apply Mrs. TUCKER'S wine store, Market-street, 4, Tuesday morning, 8 o'clock.

WANTED, A good second-hand WINCH and CHAIN immediately. H. VAUGHAN, Elizabeth and King streets.

WANTED, A SITUATION, in Sydney or elsewhere, as CLERK, SECRETARY, or TUTOR. Is at the Classical School. Apply to J. L. P., Post Office Building.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 50 STONE-BASKETS. Price 3s. to 3s. 6d. per cubic yard. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, 21, Barge.

WANTED, SITUATIONS in a Family for two respectable, competent, and well-educated persons. Servants. Apply, all this week, to Mrs. CAPTAIN, King-street.

WANTED, A FARRINK, with £250 capital, to do business; a Person to purchase a horse, harness, and a Photographic PUPIL. Address (for instance) to Mr. SHERIDAN MOORE, 51, Hazlewood.

WANTED, a young MAN as DRAFTER for a large Store—a general knowledge of such a situation necessary. Apply to Messrs. PRINCE, GIBB, and CO., between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock morning.

WANTED, A GOVERNESS; must be qualified to teach a sound English education, with French, music, and drawing. The instructions to be given dispensable. Apply to Mr. HILL, 25, Elm-street.

WANTED, A PARTNER, with small capital, to

cash, in a remunerative business, about £1000 a year, in Wellington. Apply to G. R. D., Post Office, Wellington.

WANTED at WRIGHT'S Plumbing and Gaswork Works, William-street, a strong, sober, intelligent man as Apprentice or Improver; also, a respectable General SERVANT.

WANTED, by a respectable Man, with a daughter, aged 16, SITUATIONS in the country; near first-rate cook, daughter house and parlourmaid. Address COOK, Mrs. FAWSEY'S, 108, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Cook and Landlady and General Servant, Liverpool; upper Housemaid, two Female Maids and Nurses. Stockton Labour Office, 10, Market-street, as general servant. Mrs. FAWSEY, 108, Pitt-street.

WANTED, about £100 on Mortgage of five building allotments, at Waverley, having title papers (which transfer the land) for £1000. Apply to J. PENNINGTON, solicitor, King-street.

WANTED, without Board. A gentleman wants a BEDROOM, or SITTING-ROOM and a bathroom in a private family. On opening on a Saturday afternoon in the neighbourhood of Hyde Park and J. L. R. HERALD Office.

£50 (FIFTY POUNDS) will be given to any person obtaining the Advertiser a Government Insurance. Secretory may be relied on. Address X. J. J. Office, Grosvenor.

A ROOM to LET. Apply at 21, Prince-street.

A SMALL, Furnished BEDROOM in LEE, near the Road, 237, Macquarie-st. Terms, 7s. 6d. per week.

PARTRIENTS vacant (close to the City) at KRANK'S, 102, Elizabeth-street. See notice.

PARTRIENTS for Gentlemen, or Lady and maid. Mrs. WRIGHT, Premier-terrace, William-street.

PARTRIENTS to LET, unfurnished, 4 room street, Haymarket.

A WELL Furnished house to LET, in quiet and comfortable neighbourhood. O. K. HERALD Office.

A SPACIOUS BEDROOM to LET, for a student at N. O'Connell-street, near HERALD Office.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, with a convenient Bath. 221, Castlereagh-street, opposite DILL'S Office.

A DRAWING-ROOM and Bedroom, well furnished, facing the Racecourse; partial board and wash. Address, 155, HERALD Office, and 155, Pitt-street.

B O A R D A N D R E S I D E N C E (private for a Married Couple or Gentleman; also, Stable, 28, William-street, To
B O A R D A N D R E S I D E N C E , or furnished Bedchamber, 18, Bridge-street. Terms moderate. To
B O A R D A N D R E S I D E N C E .—Mrs. EDWARDS and 296, Castle-gate-street, near Park-st. Terrace. To
B O A R D A N D R E S I D E N C E ; families and parties. Mrs. SIMPSON'S, Bedford House, Jamaica-street. To
B E L M A I N .—To LET, a furnished House, with extensive grounds, near the Ferry. For particulars apply to E. RAMSAY, grocer and butcher, Belmain. To
B E L M A I N .—A HOUSE to LET, containing 10 rooms and kitchen; rent 15s. per week. Apply to Mr. BEATTIE, Belmain; or Mr. BERRY, Tynes. To

FLOUR-MILL and Factory PREMISES to let
W. RUSSELL, Perth.

LARGE BEDROOM for one or two Gentlemen
Partial Board. 93, Jubilee-terrace, Palace-st.

PARTIAL BOARD and RESIDENCE; terms
to be moderate. M. A., HERALD Office.

PARTIAL BOARD, &c., wanted, by a gentleman,
few miles from town; stabling. W. M. KIL
B. G., George-street.

STORAGE for 500 tons free goods, at W. Hall

NO	CHARLES Free Stores, King-street West.	On
NO	TWO good Unfurnished ROOMS, with balcony per week. 147, Woolloomooloo-street.	On
NO	LET, a large PUBLIC-HOUSE, in Farnham street. S. LEVIN, 144, King-street East.	On
NO	LET, a good dry STABLE, with coach-house. Apply No. 10, Church-street.	On
NO	LET, the PICNIC HOTEL, Coogen, with immediate possession. Apply A. TOGOBOU.	On
NO	KITCHEN, No 111, Bourke-st., containing seven bedrooms, coachhouse, and stable. Apply on premises.	On
NO	LET, with immediate possession, the OFFICE near the Glenora Quay, just vacated by R.D. Macdonald.	On

TO BE LET, the HOUSE at present occupied by O'Brien, in Castleburgh-street North. Apply to **BLACK, 167, Manxgarie-street.**

and bath room. Apply at 390, Liverpool-street, near
TO LET, one of these first-class Family BATH
 DEVICES, in St. George's-hospital. Apply at
 this house is undergoing thorough repairs. Apply to
 OGGOOD; or No 2, same buildings.
TO LET, in the best part of George-town,
 PREMISES adapted for the reception of a
 MILL, cutler. Apply at the office of LALOR,
 O'BRIEN, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
TO LET, at a reduced rent, the VICTORIA REVENUE
 situated in Pitt-street, now being a first class
 comfortable and airy houses can be given for the present
 wishing to give up the business. S. LEVIN, 144, King
 street, East.
TO LET, the PREMISES now occupied by M. S.
 draper, in White-hill-buildings, Bond-street,
 containing large shop, dwelling house, and extensive
 in the rear. Apply to Mr. SAMUEL THOMPSON,
 24, Pitt-street.
TO BE LET, at Cleveland, on the shores of the
 Bay of Queenland, a commodious Brick HOUSE,
 neatly furnished, kitchen, servants' rooms, and all
 attached, stabling, coach house, &c.; a large
 garden, well enclosed with a palisade fence, and
 enclosed with a palisade fence. Apply to F. F.
 HUNTER, Esq., Cleveland, Queenland; or to
 HUNTER, Esq., O'Connell-street, Sydney, New
 South Wales.
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
 Subscribers to the Morning Herald are requested to
 CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines	One shilling.
Four lines	Two shillings.
Six lines	Three shillings.
Eight lines	Four shillings.

 and so, (three pence) per line for every additional line
 each insertion.
 * * * * * All advertisements under six lines will be charged
 to advertiser's account, if booked.
 per Births, Deaths, and Marriages. (see small insertion
 in N. B. N. of advertisements in the country can result payable
 postage stamps.
 Printed and published by JOHN FARRER at the
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 streets, Tuesday, July 21st, 1868.